

WILL CONDUCT THE CAMPAIGN

Field Officers of the Republican Hosts in Hoosierdom for This Year's Fight.

Strong Body of Intelligent, Active and Upright Men Well Pested in the Political Affairs of Indiana.

Biographical Sketches of the Members of the State Central Committee.

Chairman Gowdy's Good Work Since He Was Given Control—Excellent Chance for Republican Victory.

The Journal to-day presents the portraits of a number of gentlemen with whom lies the responsibility of the political campaign of 1892, so far as the Republican party is concerned. The only faces missing in this gallery of the Republican State central committee are those of Mr. Hays, of this, the Seventh district, and of Mr. Harley, of the Tenth. The excessive modesty of these members alone prevents the Journal from reproducing their faces. The Journal hastens to assure its readers that the same difference in facing the defiant Democracy will not, it is hoped, be manifested by these gentlemen. Of those pictured the suggestion is not necessary. The party interests in Indiana are in the hands of thoroughly capable, upright and energetic men. The party is full of courage with the present state central committee directing the campaign. John K. Gowdy, chairman, is a man of great tact in dealing with factions, and never quails in the presence of the enemy. He is a mixer with the multitude, and full of sympathy in manner with all kinds of people, but says little. Therein lies the evidence of his sincerity. His management since he took control has demonstrated his executive ability, and has inspired a greater courage for the conflict that was ever before warrentable. He is ably seconded by his secretary, F. M. Millikan, whose quiet, easy way makes every visitor to the committee's headquarters in the Denison House feel at home.

CHAIRMAN.
John K. Gowdy was born in Burlington, now Arlington, Rush county, Indiana, forty-seven years ago last August. He moved with his father to Jasper county, Indiana, in March, 1848. His father, A. M. C. Gowdy, died at their home, seven miles west of Rensselaer, Feb. 22, 1857. Young Gowdy lived with his mother, at the old home, working on the farm during the summer season, and in November of each year returned to Arlington and attended school during the winter months, making his home with his mother. In 1860, now a resident of Shelbyville, he returned to the farm in Jasper county late in March of each year, so as to enter upon the work incident to farm life for the coming season. He received in this way but a common school education. On the first day of September he ran away from home and joined Company L, Fifth Indiana Cavalry, at Lafayette, serving in that company until the 5th of October, 1865, a period of three years and one month. At the close of the war he returned to his home, and entered upon his farm. He went to Jasper county in the spring of 1866, and in September began a five months' term of school near his home. On the 1st day of January he was married to Miss Eva E. Gordon, of Arlington. He has made his

home in Rush county from that date to the present, living on a farm near Rush county, where he now resides. He was elected sheriff of Rush county in October, 1870, and entered upon the duties of his office Aug. 25, 1871. In 1872 he was re-elected by acclamation at a mass Republican convention, and was re-elected by a largely increased majority. He was the youngest sheriff ever elected by any party in Rush county. In February, 1880, in a Republican mass convention held in Rushville, Mr. Gowdy was chosen chairman of the Rush county central committee, serving in that term as chairman of the county committee. He turned the county over to his successor with the largest Republican majority ever given to any presidential candidate, President Harrison having received in 1888 a majority of 62. In 1888 he was nominated by acclamation as the Republican candidate for county auditor, was triumphantly elected and entered upon his duties Nov. 1, 1888. In June, 1888, he was re-nominated by acclamation as his own successor, and re-elected as an increased majority. He vacated the office of auditor Nov. 1, 1891, having served the full term of eight years. On the 6th day of January, 1892, at a meeting held by the Republican State central committee he was elected chairman of the State committee to fill the unexpired term of Hon. L. T. McHenry, who, after moving to Washington, D. C., tendered his resignation as chairman. On Jan. 25, 1892, after having served one year in that capacity, he was re-elected by acclamation for the ensuing two years.

VICE-CHAIRMAN.
C. C. Shirley was born in Howard county thirty-two years ago, was educated in

the public schools of Howard county, the city of Kokomo and at Ashbury University, where he took a short special course. He attended the law school of the Michigan

University at Ann Arbor two years and graduated from that department in 1881. Mr. Shirley was elected prosecuting attorney of the Howard and Tipton counties in 1882, and served two years. In the fall of 1881 he was elected city attorney of Kokomo and has continued to occupy that position until this time, having been chosen by the Common Council four times in succession. Mr. Shirley was chosen a member of the State central committee two years ago, and was re-elected without opposition at Lafayette on the 21st inst. He has always been a Republican and has been somewhat active in every campaign since he became of age. Since graduation he has continuously practiced law in Kokomo, and enjoys a good practice. His selection as committee man signified an almost universal desire in that district for the re-nomination of General Harrison.

SECRETARY.
Frank M. Millikan, secretary of the Republican State committee, was born in Henry county, Indiana, and is a son of Hon. John R. Millikan, of New Castle, formerly a prominent member of the Indiana Legislature. Mr. Millikan's early life was spent in the peaceful pursuits of the farm. He attended the district school, the New Castle High-school, and later the well-known Friends' school at Spiceland, successfully teaching at intervals.

In 1873, when quite a young man, Mr. Millikan became deputy treasurer of Henry county, a position he filled for six years. In 1878 he was nominated by a large majority in a popular vote and elected treasurer of his native county. He inaugurated many reforms, and in the facilities for book-keeping and in the facilities for dispatch of business in the treasurer's office. His administration of the office was characterized by strict integrity and by a uniform courtesy to the public. He has always been a staunch Republican, and in the campaign of 1888, by his own county he has been a source of strength

to his party, an inspiration to a wise counselor of the county committee. While he is a practical politician he believes thoroughly in moral force in politics, and while never neglecting organization as a means to an end, no one relies more on the purity of his motives than he. He was a member of the State executive committee in 1884 and again in 1888. In July, 1890, Mr. Millikan was chosen secretary of the Republican State committee at the resignation of Mr. Dillie and elected to said position in 1890, a position he so ably filled that he was unanimously re-nominated as his own successor upon the reorganization of the present committee.

Mr. Millikan has been successful in business, his greatest interests being in real estate and in agricultural pursuits. He is an indefatigable worker, robust in manners and easily approachable, yet a man who permits no undue familiarity and violates no confidences.

The subject of this sketch, Mr. Horace McKay, traces his descent from purely Scotch ancestry. In the last century, from the Clan MacKay, in Scotland, his great-grandfather came to Virginia, coming into possession of land by the grant of King George—the yellow parchment, with the royal seal, being an heirloom in the family. Early in 1800 his grandfather left Virginia, and moved to Ohio, desiring to bring up a family in a slave State. On this farm of five hundred acres, in the most fertile part of southern Ohio, his grandson grew to manhood. Born in 1841, he was but nineteen at the beginning of our civil war. In college, with the expectation of choosing the law for a profession, he, like thousands of other young men in the North, left all behind him and entered as a private in the Seventy-seventh Ohio. When peace was declared he became the soldier citizen. Returning to Indianapolis in 1865, he transferred to Indiana the zeal

and love for his native State, at once identifying himself with the city's growth, and from the first deeply interested in the political questions of the town. Twice he entered the City Council to make the city's interest his own, and fearlessly advocated measures, at first unpopular, but soon admitted to be wise. Aug. 1, 1887, he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Sixth district of Indiana. Holding this office but a fraction of the usual term, and giving perfect satisfaction in every quarter, against the laws of civil service he was deposited almost immediately upon the inauguration of Cleveland. Since then, while engaged in business, he has always been active in every political campaign. Whenever there is to be done he was first to move and last to go. Always an uncompromising Republican, always with the courage of his convictions, his friends are many in both camps, and his character was well described by a leading Democrat in the midst of a bitter contested campaign, when he said: "Whoever goes, wherever stays, what ever is lost and whatever won, there is one man who always knows where to find. He is always outspoken and honest, and that man is Horace McKay."

FIRST DISTRICT.
Hon. James A. Heminway, the committee man from the First congressional district, is thirty-one years old. He is a lawyer of pronounced ability and of large clientele. At his home, Bogsville, Ind., he is one of the foremost and most enterprising citizens. He is a popular favorite in the First district. Before he was twenty-five years old he was nominated as the Republican candidate for prosecuting attorney of the Second judicial district, and was elected over the large Democratic majority, leading his ticket in the district at the convention. His services were so entirely satisfactory that he was re-elected to succeed himself by an increased vote. He is one of the best political organizers in the State, and his way of judging the people, and in every way fitted for the responsible position to which the Republicans have elevated him. He will call about him

the young, active and energetic men of the party. His work will be clean and thorough.



James A. Heminway.

ough, and good results may be expected from his labors on the committee.

SECOND DISTRICT.
John C. Billheimer, committee man from the Second district, is one of the younger politicians of the State. He is but thirty-four years of age, and was born in Wayne county. His father was an Abolitionist, and one of the original Republicans. Mr. Billheimer studied law at New Castle, with the law firm of Brown and Bundy,

and in 1870 moved to Washington, Ind., where he has since engaged in the practice of law, with well-merited success. He was chairman of the county committee in 1884, and an alternate delegate to the Republican national convention in 1888. Mr. Billheimer is a "hustler" in politics, as well as in law.

THIRD DISTRICT.
S. E. Carter, of the Third district, was born in Jackson county and resides in Seymour. He is forty years old. His father came from Virginia, and was first a Whig and then an ardent Republican. He is still living, at the age of seventy-two years.

After leaving school Carter accepted a position in the First National Bank of Seymour, where he remained for several years as assistant cashier. Mr. Carter is now an expert bank accountant and bank organizer. He has always taken a great interest in politics, and believes in thoroughness and thoroughness in political success. Mr. Carter was elected chairman of the Jackson county central committee in 1882.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
A. E. Nowlin, Fourth district committee man, was born in Dearborn county forty-seven years ago. He is a farmer, a vocation which he has always followed. He has always been a consistent Republican, and has been chairman of the Dearborn county central committee for several years.

FIFTH DISTRICT.
Joseph Overstreet, the member from the Fifth congressional district, was born in

Franklin, Johnson county, Indiana, and has been a resident of that place during the thirty years of his life. He is a graduate of the high-school, and also of Frank-

lin College, and now bears the honorary degree of A. M., conferred by his alma mater. At the close of his college course he entered upon the study of law under the guidance of his father, the Hon. G. M. Overstreet, and Mr. A. B. Hunter, who constituted the well-known law firm of Overstreet & Hunter. Mr. Overstreet was early connected with this firm, and upon the death of Mr. Hunter, in August, 1881, he entered into full partnership with his father under the firm name of Overstreet & Overstreet.

Mr. Overstreet is well educated, of studious habits and with natural aptitude for the law and the sciences. He has given careful attention to politics as a study, is well informed, enjoys an extended acquaintance, and is active, judicious and careful in his work. In March, 1889, he was made assistant United States marshal under Hon. W. L. Dulaney, and occupied that position with credit until January, 1891, when he resigned to continue his professional labors.

SIXTH DISTRICT.
Frank Ellis, Sixth district committee man, is a prominent member of the law firm of Ellis & Waterhouse, of Muncie. He was born forty-nine years ago, and has been a life-long resident of Delaware county. During the war he served three years as a member of the Eighty-fourth Indiana Regiment. At the battle of Chickamauga all the officers of Company B were killed and Governor Morton commissioned Sergeant Ellis to the captaincy. He commanded the company thereafter until the close of the

war, participating in all the battles of the Army of the Cumberland. In October, 1864, while at the front with his command, Captain Ellis was elected on the Republican ticket as treasurer of Delaware county. He did not leave until the close of the war, however, when he returned to his home and took charge of the county treasurer's office. He was unanimously re-nominated and re-elected in 1866. He has since been a member of the Muncie Common Council and four successive terms as Mayor of the city.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.
Nicholas Filbeck, the member of the State committee from the Eighth district, is a native of Germany, having first seen the light of day at Vienne, Hesse-Darmstadt, Dec. 15, 1848. He came to this country with his parents in 1847, where they first located at Indianapolis. In 1853 the elder Filbeck became a resident of Terre Haute.

The subject of this sketch was then a boy of ten years, from which time until the breaking out of the war he made his way in life by his own exertions. He was but a little over seventeen years of age when, in August, 1861, he enlisted in the Thirty-second Indiana, known as the German regiment, under Colonel Willich. When he came to Indianapolis to enlist his father followed him for the purpose of taking him back home. Mr. Filbeck did succeed in getting his son away, and took him to his hotel from which the young soldier soon escaped and fled back to his regiment, whereupon the father reluctantly gave his consent to the enlistment. Mr. Filbeck was with his regiment at the first Kentucky fight at Bowling Station, was with the army in the second battle of Shiloh, was at the siege of Corinth, and all the skirmishes and engagements which followed, and at the battle of Stone River, December, 1862, received a wound which rendered him a cripple for life. He was for twelve days in the hands of Dick McCain's rebel cavalry, who did all they could for him, although they were not able to give him the proper attention. They eventually helped him to get to the Union hospital at Nashville, where he remained over a month. He was then transferred to the hospital at Louisville, from there to New Albany, and then to the Soldiers' Home in Indianapolis. While still on crutches, he secured an order to join his regiment, having received a discharge which was pressed upon him. He was totally unfit for duty, and in order that he might ride he was temporarily assigned to the quartermaster's department. He joined his regiment on the eve of the Chickamauga campaign, and was on detached service in the brigade quartermaster's department; was mustered out with his command Sept. 7, 1864, a veteran of three years' service, crippled for life, and all the while he maintained his legal majority. Returning to Terre Haute he engaged in the hotel business, and at the same time he continued to study law, and in 1870 was appointed postmaster by President Grant, which office he held for eight years, making a record of efficiency and thoroughness in that position which has never been excelled.

Mr. Filbeck has a reputation for practical,

effectual political work that renders him a tower of strength to his party, and a dread opponent to his political enemies. He was secretary of the Vigo county Republican committee in 1867, 1868 and 1869. His great forte is in organization, and it is safe to say, without disparagement to those who have preceded him, that the Eighth district has never had a more perfect organization it will present to the enemy in this campaign. He is discreet, alert and aggressive, and has the hearty support he is sure to enlist in the different counties composing his district he will be able, next November, to render an account of his stewardship that will be entirely satisfactory to every Republican throughout the State. He is a "hustler" in all the things that form politics, his knowledge of men and politics is unsurpassed, and the unanimous support he received in the district convention—and which was altogether unlooked for—was a tribute to his worth and abilities as highly pleasing to him as it was gratifying to his friends. He will in every way justify the confidence reposed in him, and it is safe to assert that in November the Eighth district will roll up a handsome majority for every candidate

on the Republican ticket, and will be relieved of the misrepresentation it has been compelled to endure on the floor of Congress since the Hon. E. Voorhees, Brookshire has had "M. C." tacked on to his name.

THE POLITICAL CANVASS

It Discloses a Peculiar Fact Relating to the Appellate Court Districts.

Another Error of the Late Legislature—Many Candidates for Vacancies in the Field—The Judicial Districts.

The ante-convention political canvass on each side has disclosed a peculiar fact in the composition of the Appellate Court districts. It was the intention in the division of the State into five districts for the Appellate Court to follow the divisions for the Supreme Court, but by some means

Vigo county, which belongs in the latter division to the Third district, was put in the First district for the Appellate Court division. It was probably such an error as the celebrated one leaving Gibson county out in the gerrymander act, which the autocratic law-maker, Claude Matthews, Secretary of State, sought, without authority, to rectify. The only effect of the mistake is to make some confusion in nominating candidates for the judicial offices, and the nominations are as much juggled as any others, and now that there are two higher courts with vacancies, a candidate disapproving in his extreme Court aspirations may compromise with defeat by standing for an Appellate judgeship, if the districts for the two courts are identical, nothing could be easier than such maneuvering. But the Vigo county candidate is somewhat restricted. It happens that Judge McNutt, of Vigo, is a candidate for the Supreme Bench before the Democratic convention in the Third judicial district. If he should fail in that aspiration, and should want to make a trial for the Appellate nomination, he must compete with the candidates of the other districts. The mistake might be the cause of defeat. It is probable Vigo county will, at the next General Assembly, be transferred to the Third Appellate district.

The Democratic Appellate candidates, so far as heard from, for the Appellate Bench are Judge Reinhard, the present incumbent in the First; Frank Gavin, of Johnson, and H. B. Burrell, of Jackson, in the Second; Allen, of Franklin, and W. Reynolds, of White, in the Third; O. T. Lott, of Delaware, Robert Lowry, of Fort Wayne, Samuel H. Hays, of Elkhart, Judge Thomas Ellison, of Lagrange, in the Fourth, and William Ross, of Cass, and Judge Burson, of Winamac, in the Fifth. The interests of the canvass. He registered at the Grand, where that popular and astute politician Colonel Rice once has called, and dates find it convenient when seeking Democratic favor to give attention to the Colonel.

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"These districts are so arranged," said Colonel Rice, "as to make the court sure to have three Democratic judges."

There is always an absolute certainty about that in Democratic legislation, but Colonel Rice should be commended for his frankness.

The judicial districts for the Supreme Court are as follows:
First—Monroe, Owen, Clay, Parke, Martin, Sullivan, Greene, Knox, Davies, Morgan, Dubois, Pike, Gibson, Posey, Vanderburgh, Warrick, Spencer, Perry, Orange.
Second—Ohio, Rush, Switzerland, Dearborn, Shelby, Brown, Lawrence, Crawford, Harrison, Floyd, Clark, Scott, Jefferson, Ripley, Decatur, Bartholomew, Jackson, Washington, Jennings.
Third—Tippecanoe, Johnson, White, Warren, Fountain, Montgomery, Clinton, Boone, Tipton, Hamilton, Marion, Vermilion, Putnam, Hendricks, Vigo.
Fourth—Allen, White, Huntington, Wells, Adams, Grant, Blackford, Jay, Delaware, Randolph, Howard, Madison, Hancock, Henry, Wayne, Fayette, Union, Franklin.
Fifth—Lake, Benton, Porter, LaPorte, St. Joseph, Elkhart, Kosciusko, Marshall, Starke, Jasper, Newton, Pulaski, Fulton, Wabash, Miami, Cass, Carroll, Lagrange, Steuben, DeKalb, Elkhart.

The Appellate districts, except for the change noted above as to Vigo county, are the same.

Not After Congressional Honors.

Hon. Charles H. Griffin has been in the city for two or three days. He says he is not, as has been variously reported, a candidate for Congress from his district. Mr. Griffin is, however, in the race as a candidate for delegate at large to the national convention.

For Delegate-at-Large.
The Hon. Joseph I. Irwin, of Columbus, has announced himself as a candidate for delegate-at-large to the national Republican convention.

Will Cumberack Be Not a Candidate.
To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
I am advised that it is the intention of some of my Republican friends to put forward my name as a candidate for delegate for the State at large at the convention which meets next week at Indianapolis. I have a great many letters from different parts of the State asking that my name might be used. I have not replied to those letters, for the reason that I expected to attend the convention, and thank my friends in person; but I find now that other engagements will prevent my attendance, and, therefore, I wish to thank everybody who wished to confer this honor upon me, yet, at the same time, to positively decline to allow my name to be used.

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GREENSBURG, Ind., March 5.

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Mr. Brick was elected prosecuting attorney in the Thirty-second judicial circuit, composed of LaPorte and DeKalb counties, in the year 1888, upon the Republican ticket.

Commander Graham's Healthish Wish.

RICHMOND, Va., March 6.—Yesterday ex-shipwright James D. Fretz, upon whose complaint the naval court of inquiry was sitting, hearing charges against Commander Graham, of the monitor fleet, gave his evidence. He testified that on Feb. 17, 1891, Captain Graham said, in speaking of Admiral David D. Porter: "Yea, he's dead, and gone to hell, I hope, where he should have been twenty-five years ago. He further testified that Commander Graham had cursed Captain Porter and coxswain Oliver.

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Mr. Brick was elected prosecuting attorney in the Thirty-second judicial circuit, composed of LaPorte and DeKalb counties, in the year 1888, upon the Republican ticket.

Commander Graham's Healthish Wish.

RICHMOND, Va., March 6.—Yesterday ex-shipwright James D. Fretz, upon whose complaint the naval court of inquiry was sitting, hearing charges against Commander Graham, of the monitor fleet, gave his evidence. He testified that on Feb. 17, 1891, Captain Graham said, in speaking of Admiral David D. Porter: "Yea, he's dead, and gone to hell, I hope, where he should have been twenty-five years ago. He further testified that Commander Graham had cursed Captain Porter and coxswain Oliver.

Nicholas Filbeck.

effectual political work that renders him a tower of strength to his party, and a dread opponent to his political enemies. He was secretary of the Vigo county Republican committee in 1867, 1868 and 1869. His great forte is in organization, and it is safe to say, without disparagement to those who have preceded him, that the Eighth district has never had a more perfect organization it will present to the enemy in this campaign. He is discreet, alert and aggressive, and has the hearty support he is sure to enlist in the different counties composing his district he will be able, next November, to render an account of his stewardship that will be entirely satisfactory to every Republican throughout the State. He is a "hustler" in all the things that form politics, his knowledge of men and politics is unsurpassed, and the unanimous support he received in the district convention—and which was altogether unlooked for—was a tribute to his worth and abilities as highly pleasing to him as it was gratifying to his friends. He will in every way justify the confidence reposed in him, and it is safe to assert that in November the Eighth district will roll up a handsome majority for every candidate

on the Republican ticket, and will be relieved of the misrepresentation it has been compelled to endure on the floor of Congress since the Hon. E. Voorhees, Brookshire has had "M. C." tacked on to his name.